

# THE RUTLAND HERALD.

tere, from all, but more especially from young men, coming forward into active life, a heroic devotion to their country's cause, are manifold and imposing.

At the session of this Province in 1763, with a view to consolidate British power on the banks of the St. Lawrence, certain rights of property, religion and government, were guaranteed to the Canadians, and afterwards more fully confirmed in 1774, when the approaching noble revolt of the American States rendered cessions to the new subjects of the empire extremely politic. The brilliant success of those States, and the overwhelming movement of revolution in France, having made England tremble for the safety of her remaining American possessions, she passed, in 1791, an Act, called the "Constitutional Act," which divided Upper from Lower Canada, and established a Representative Assembly in each. In 1812, consolidation was again rendered necessary, by the declaration of war with the United States. These times of danger have been the seasons of seeming justice of Canada, while the intervening and succeeding periods furnish but one long history of repeated injuries, outrages, usurpations and wrongs. Thus we have seen British rulers, with a cowardice and a perfidy unworthy the representatives of a powerful nation, continuing to abuse the people of Canada, by deceptive promises in times of pressing necessity, and when the emergency had passed, resorting to every unwarlike expedient to defer and avoid the fulfillment of their solemn engagements.

After 77 years of British rule, we behold our country miserably compared with the prosperous Republics who wield their own yoke of monarchy. We feel that our population is equal in capacity to theirs. We see emigrants from beyond seas of the same class, wretched if they remain here, happy if they join the great democratic family, and we have daily evidence that our ill fortunes are attributable to the desolating action of a colonial government. A pretended protection has withered our energies. It has preserved all that was bad in our ancient institutions, or fitted to the present state of society, thwarted the free operation of all that was good, and trammeled by restraints every measure of reform or amelioration.

Whilst every township throughout the immense territory of our neighbors is happily governed by its own free democracy, which is thereby trained from its youth upwards, to political knowledge, self-reliance and energetic action, we are cramped and controlled by a Government in which the people have no voice, whose influence tends to the corruption of public virtue, the depression of enterprise, and the annihilation of every generous impulse or exalted aspiration for the advancement of the country's greatness.

Hence of officers, appointed without consent of the people, to whom they are too frequently obnoxious and never responsible, and holding commissions during the pleasure of an irresponsible Executive, are placed in authority over us, with salaries enormously proportioned both to our means and to their services, whereby office is made a means of family or personal aggrandizement, instead of being suited to the resources and wants of the people.

The trial by jury, which we have been taught to look upon as the palladium of our liberties, is made a van diuin, or instrument of despotism, inasmuch as Sheriffs, creatures of the Executive upon which they depend daily for a continuance in an office to which vast emoluments are attached, can select and summon such juries as they please, and thereby themselves become the arbiters in state prosecutions instituted against the people by their oppressors.

Innumerable funds, bestowed by a prudent government, or by generous individuals on the late order of the Jesuits, for purposes of education, have been diverted from this commendable object, and made an instrument of corruption for the reward of useless or reprehensible officials, while the children of the Province, deprived of the funds provided for their instruction, have grown up without the benefit of school education, to be now taunted with want of learning.

Our public land, defended during two wars by the bravery of the inhabitants of the country, and rendered valuable by the toll that has opened roads, and extended settlements back to the wilderness, have been sold or bestowed in contempt of our remonstrances, to a company of speculators living beyond the sea, or purchased out among official parasites, who have, from motives of interest, combined as a faction, to support a corrupt government宗旨 in the rights and opposed to the wishes of the people, whilst our fathers, our relations, and our brother colonists, are refused, or unable to procure wild land on which to settle.

edly urged upon the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom, by the resolutions of primary assemblies, by our Representatives to Parliament assembled, and by the humble petitions of the whole people. We have remonstrated with all the power of argument, and all the moral force of truth. No remedies have been extended, and at last, when the tyranny of those intrusted with power in the Provinces has increased insufferably from continued impunity, advantages taken by an ungenerous European State, in a time of general peace, to coerce us into a connivance or approval of our own debasement, by a threat to seize upon our public revenues with a band of force, in defiance of natural right, and of every principle of law, policy or justice.

The present degraded condition of our country, being the result of three quarters of a century of warm devotion to British connexion, and of mistaken reliance upon British honor, it would be foolish and criminal to confine our resistance hereafter to simple remonstrances. The wicked designs of British authorities have severed all ties of sympathy for an unfree mother country. A restoration has commenced between parties, which will never be cemented; but which will go on increasing, until one of those sudden, those unforeseen events, shall sever the connection, offer us a fit opportunity for assuming our rank among the Independent Sovereigns of America. Two splendid opportunities have been lost. Let us not be unprepared for the third.

A glorious destiny awaits the Young Men of these Colonies. Our fathers have passed a long life of exertion, in daily struggle against every degree of despotism. As they pass from the world, they leave an inheritance improved by their patriotic sacrifices. To us they commit the noble duty of carrying onward their proud designs, which in our day must disfranchise our beloved country from all human authority except that of the bold Democracy residing within its bosom.

With such an invigorating prospect spread before us,—such a high responsibility resting upon us, it becomes our imperative duty, laying aside the gay frivolities of youth, to take to ourselves the serious consideration of our country's politics—her wants and her resources; to increase her wealth by encouraging her manufactures and her produce; and to preserve her strength by discontinuing the consumption of articles brought from beyond sea;—but above all, to accustom ourselves to constant sacrifices, and so to curtail our personal expense, by avoiding excess or superfluity, that we may treasure means for supporting each other in the struggle for life and liberty in which we must sooner or later be engaged, when the day of glory arrives that will see us emerge from a long, dark bondage to the splendor of light and freedom.

WHEREFORE, we, the Officers and Managing Committee of the Association of the "SONS OF LIBERTY" in Montreal, in our own names, and on behalf of those whom we represent, pledge ourselves to our abused country and to each other, that we will devote all our energies, and be prepared to act as circumstances may demand, in order to procure for this Province a reformed system of government, based upon the elective principle of a responsible Executive: the control by the Representative branch of the Legislature, of all public revenues, from whatever source derived: the repeal of all Laws and Charters passed by foreign authority, encroaching upon the rights of the people and their representatives—especially those relating to the property and tenures of land, which belong to the public or to individuals: an improved system of selling public lands, whereby those who wish to become actual settlers thereon, may be able to do so at a small expense: the abolition of placards and irresponsibility of office, and an equality before the law for all classes, without distinction of origin, language or religion—and depending on GOD, and strong in our right we hereby invite the people of the Province to form Associations in their several localities, for the attainment of a good, cheap, responsible Government, and for the security, defence and extension of our common liberties.

ANDRE OUIMET, President.

J. L. BRAUDY, Vice Presidents.

J. MARTEL, G. B. BEAUGRAN, Treasurer.

G. H. E. THIRION, Recording Secretary.

C. BOUCHERIAILLE, Corresponding Secy.

F. FRANCOIS TULCHIN, Assistant Secy.

J. S. NEVINS, F. TAUVERIER,

Toussaint DAUER, Joseph DAUER,

N. LAFONTE, Joseph LAFONTE,

Casimir ARCOUET, Paul MARTIN,

Pierre GREMER, P. G. DUMOURE,

Louis DUMAS, Henry LACAILLE,

L. P. BOIVIN, Pierre LAROCHEUR,

Ambroise SAMARD, N. BOURGEOIS,

J. B. LABEL, Joseph LAROCHEUR,

Joseph GRANDRY, Narcisse VALois,

James FINNEY, H. CARTON,

Louis LEBAS, Louis BARRIE,

H. A. GAUVIN, Simon CREVIER,

André LACROIX, André LAPERRIERE,

L. C. PERRAULT, J. B. BIRON,

C. d'ORLAMMER, A. B. PAPINEAU,

N. LAROCHELE, R. DESPRES,

André GIGUERE, René COURSEUIL,

Thomas BARBE, Montreal, Oct. 4, 1837.

THE BANK CONVENTION.

This body adopted the Massachusetts plan on Saturday, and adjourned. The resolution in favor of adopting this plan rather than the report of the Committee, fixing the 1st of July as the time of resumption, passed by a vote of ten to eight. Delaware came in on Tuesday and increased the number of States represented to 18. The following are the resolutions.

1. Resolved, That this Convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest period when it may be conveniently practicable.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments.

3. Resolved, That when the Convention terminates its present session it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the second Wednesday of April next, for the purpose of then considering and if practicable determining upon the day when specie payments may be resumed.

4. Resolved, That this Convention strongly recommends to all the banks in the United States to continue by proper measures to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments within the

shortest practicable period after the next meeting of the Convention.

5. Resolved, That the Banks in those States which are not now represented be earnestly requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of this Convention, and that the several delegates from all the States be desired to procure all such information in regard to the condition of the Banks in their respective States as may be attainable.

## MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

New York, Wednesday p.m. [Dec. 6.]

The Message of the President does not produce the slightest effect upon the money market, which has been very quiet since the 1st of November. The general opinion is, that on the subject of Finance it has little or no character at all, in which respect it varies from all the state papers we have had for years.

The Bank closed last year, the 25th of November—but as yet we have not heard of its closing still late now, given out this city every day, very quietly indeed. There is great activity on the river, and every body is preparing for winter.

## SEMI-WEEKLY REPORT OF MARKETS.

Montreal.—The demand continues very limited. No change in prices since our last. Common Canadian bonds bring \$30, fancy 9½; Ohio \$30 a 9½. No sales of Southern.

Gasps.—No sales of Foreign Wheat or Rice since our last. Corn plenty and dull; 3000 bushels Southern sold at 90 cents, and some new Northern at the same rate.

Molasses.—The tendency of prices is downward. Sales of 150 lbs. tart Cuba, \$1.14 4cts.

Provisions.—The demand for Beef continues active, and for Mutton we advance our rates to \$13 50 a 14 50. Prime Pork is still in request, but the demand is limited. Far Meats, and Prime-brings \$13 50 a 14 25. The receipts of new Pork continue to be unusually light.

## RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1837.

"A FRIEND TO GOOD ORDER," as he styles himself in the last Vermont Statesman, over this disguised signature, has made a bungling dash at the late Whig celebration in this town, which deserves a passing notice.

That these celebrations and rejoicings should be very annoying to the tories is not surprising. The Whig celebrations of American Independence and Whig victories in the Revolutionary War were always very annoying to the "old tories." They could not bear the smell of Whig powder, the roar of Whig cannon, nor the sight of the Whig banner. It is precisely so now with the modern Van Buren tories. Even the ringing of Church bells alarms and frightens them most prodigiously, as it would seem, from the representations of this treacherous "friend to good order." From his minute account of things, that never took place, this silly correspondent of the Statesman, was probably a kind of Van Buren spy, employed by some of the minions of that loco-foco press to conjure up something about the celebration, by way of revenge, and to gratify a mean and malignant spirit.

The personal allusions of this "good order" fellow are every way worthy of a malignant skulking adversary, who never attacks his opponent without concealing himself from public view, tory like; for tories are always cowards.

However, we should have never noticed this anonymous scribbler, had there not been an effort made to cast a stigma upon our village and the proceedings of that evening. The personal allusions of this "good order" man was accompanied with "drunkenness and rioting"—This innuendo is no less mean than base, for it is a malignant slander upon the village and the numerous and highly reputable guests which participated in the festivities of the day. We saw no rioting, nor drunkenness, neither was there any among those who convened to celebrate the late glorious triumph of principle.

There was said to be some dissipation and quarrelling among some few loco-foco characters in the streets and probably this famous "good order" man was among them. An effort was subsequently made to exaggerate the affair, by some of the Van Buren satellites, for the purpose, doubtless, of bringing reproach upon the proceedings of the day; and it would seem that this Rutland correspondent of the Statesman, if he is really so, was willing to spread abroad an infamous and ill-founded report to his own disgrace, for the sake of revenging himself upon others. This is the most charitable construction we can put upon this pitiful slanderer.

The patent Van Buren papers (says the Springfield Gas) have discovered that the 49,000 voters who have changed sides in New York since last fall, have been bribed by the banks! Wonderful! What becomes of their incorruptible integrity which they had when Nick Bibble and the like were trying to buy up to three years ago? They had enough then to attack the solar system; but it seems they have lost it now, for they have been under Van Buren instructors off the whole. A poor compliment to the morality embodied in the late glorious triumph of principle!

We well (says the N. Y. Express.) Martin Van Buren is a Loco-Foco yet, but a timid,cowardly, wavering Loco-Foco now,—with nothing of the old Hickory in him. The people have frightened him at the polls, and as he "follows in the footsteps" he trots along with fear and trembling. The Sub-Treasurer Humbug is kept up,—but all is left to the Representatives of the people! And even the Elections are hinted at! The State Banks,—think of that! are taxed and taxed,—And the Interior of horrors for the Globe! it is suggested that the State Banks may be made use of for temporary deposit!

## BULLETIN NO. 5.

Berlin, December 8.

CANADA.—After the lapse of a whole week we find ourselves still without well-authenticated particulars of the St. Charles and St. Dennis affairs, or of the actual position of affairs at the present moment. Of one thing however, we are quite certain, that there has been misrepresentation on both sides. No Montreal papers have been received since Saturday, and the last mail brought not even a letter.

The town of Montreal is now barricaded and prepared, as far as possible, for a winter siege. Every loyal citizen is a soldier, and the city presents the single aspect of a military camp.

It is now understood that the patient force assembled at St. Charles has retired into the country, and that all is quiet in that quarter at present.

POSSSESSION.—Since writing the above we have received intelligence from Highgate, that on Wednesday night a party of about forty patriots, who have been at Swanton some days, attempted to make their way through to Mississauga Bay, and were ambushed by several hundred Indians, and driven back with the loss of one man killed, three wounded, one prisoner and two pieces of ordnance.

LATER FROM MONTREAL.—Since the above was in print, we have received the Montreal Courier of Monday, from which we extract the following, as regard to Col. Gore's expedition.

"We are happy to be authorized to state that the detachment of her Majesty's troops under Col. Gore, after spending Friday night at Saint Ours, entered St. Denis early on Saturday morning. Yesterday they were at St. Charles, and to-day they are to march upon St. Highgate, in pursuit of the rebels. Papineau and Nelson, who are supposed to have now crossed the Richelieu, are to be occupied until further orders."

"We ought to add, that the howitzers, and the five wounded men left behind on the 3d, were recovered—and that the property of the rebel Nelson, as well as the house from which he and his gang fired on her majesty's troops, were burnt."

Lord Gosford has issued his proclamation, requiring the disaffected to return to their respective homes and remain quiet citizens, and calling upon all good and loyal subjects to be ready at a moment's warning for whatever emergency may arise.

Large rewards are offered for the arrest of Papineau, Brown, and a number of other leaders.

## By the Government Express.

*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

I am happy to say that the report of the death of the Hon. B. W. Leigh, of Richmond, mentioned in your paper of Monday, is not true. A gentleman who left Richmond on Sunday, the 3d, informs me that he was then considered out of danger by his physicians. In regard to no part of the President's Message has so much dissatisfaction been manifested here, as the implied charge upon the people of New York, of having acted under an unprincipled and corrupt influence in their course at the recent election. It is evident that Mr Van Buren and his friends are still in a mist on this subject. They are unable to conceive the fact that the people have a right to sustain their banks, if they choose. The President and his party in the House were often asked at the last session, this pregnant question,—"Think you that the States will not come to the rescue of their institutions from the dangers with which you threaten them?" The people of the States have come to the rescue—and they have determined moreover never again to trust their interests in the hands of those who would betray and ruin them. The people have decided that they will have the banks, and paper money, and credit, and commerce—and they will not again subject these great interests to the hazard of Executive Experiments.

— WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The weather continues very delightful, and both Houses adjourned over to Monday. There seems to be little disposition to hurry business more than usual, notwithstanding the prospect of a long session. The speech-makers have not got ready to air their vocabularies; but there is a spinning machine exhibiting in the rotunda, the produce of some ingenious Yankee brain, which continually reminds us of what we must endure before long.

## THE MESSAGE.

— WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The weather continues very delightful, and both Houses adjourned over to Monday. There seems to be little disposition to hurry business more than usual, notwithstanding the prospect of a long session. The speech-makers have not got ready to air their vocabularies; but there is a spinning machine exhibiting in the rotunda, the produce of some ingenious Yankee brain, which continually reminds us of what we must endure before long.

— WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The weather continues very delightful, and both Houses adjourned over to Monday. There seems to be little disposition to hurry business more than usual, notwithstanding the prospect of a long session. The speech-makers have not got ready to air their vocabularies; but there is a spinning machine exhibiting in the rotunda, the produce of some ingenious Yankee brain, which continually reminds us of what we must endure before long.

## THE STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Rutland, will be hereby notified that the Annual meeting for the choice of Directors, will be held at their Banking House in Rutland, on the second Tuesday of January next, at one o'clock P.M., to make choice of seven Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board: